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	Nota di contenuto	Good money is stable money : how people make a living through monetary cooperation -- Hard money and soft money : currencies and economies around the world--from the seventh century BC to the twenty-first century AD -- Supply, demand, and the value of currency : how the value and quantity of money are regulated by central banks -- Inflation, deflation, and floating currencies : the effects of monetary distortion on the economy -- The gold standard : the most effective means of creating a currency of stable value -- Taxes : economic miracle to economic disaster, and the art of statesmanship -- Money in America : from colonial silver and paper to the turmoil of 1929 -- A history of central banking : from ancient Egypt and Rome to the Bank of England and the U.S. Federal Reserve -- The 1930s : a failure of monetary and fiscal policy causes a capitalist collapse -- The Bretton Woods gold standard : the postwar golden age and the beginning of monetary chaos -- Reagan and Volcker : monetarism fails, but the tax cuts succeed--and the 1980s boom -- The Greenspan years : the 1987 stock market crash, a recession, recovery, and monetary deflation --

Japan's success and failure : tax cuts, a golden yen, and the greatest monetary deflation in history -- The Asia crisis of the late 1990s : worldwide currency turmoil and economic disaster caused by a mismanaged U.S. dollar -- Russia, China, Mexico, and Yugoslavia : the Communist gold standards and hyperinflationary collapse -- A return to hard currencies : good money is a cornerstone of good government.

Sommario/riassunto

For most of the last three millennia, the world's commercial centers have used one or another variant of a gold standard. It should be one of the best understood of human institutions, but it's not. It's one of the worst understood, by both its advocates and detractors. Though it has been spurned by governments many times, this has never been due to a fault of gold to serve its duty, but because governments had other plans for their currencies beyond maintaining their stability. And so, says Nathan Lewis, there is no reason to believe that the great monetary successes of the past four centurie